

# Macon Beacon.

"In essentials let there be unity, in non-essentials liberty, but in all things charity."

BY J. C. FERRIS.

MACON, NOXUBEE COUNTY MI., JANUARY 8, 1862.

VOL. XII.--NO. 22

## SOUTHERN REMEDY.

### DR. ERWIN'S FIVE-LEAF PILL.

The cure of Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, and all the ailments arising from derangement of the bowels, is effected by the use of Dr. Erwin's Five-Leaf Pills. These pills are composed of pure vegetable matter, and are entirely free from any deleterious or poisonous ingredients. They are sold by all druggists, and may be ordered by mail from the publishers, Messrs. J. C. Ferris & Co., Macon, Ga.

DR. ERWIN'S  
FIVE-LEAF PILL.  
Sole Agents, Memphis, Tenn.,  
J. C. FERRIS & CO.,  
TALLANT & CO.,  
New Orleans, La.,  
Wholesale and Retail Agents for the  
South and West.

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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
NOXUBEE COUNTY.  
PROBATE COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1861.  
In the matter of the final settlement of the estate of R. E. Yates, deceased.—  
To Theresa Jennings, and her husband Jas. M. Jennings, non-resident heirs:  
YOU are hereby notified to be and appear before the Probate court of Noxubee county, and State aforesaid, to be begun and held at the court-house in the town of Macon, on the third Monday in February, 1862, it being the first day of said February term, then and there to show cause if any you can, why the final settlement of R. E. Yates, deceased, should not be allowed and approved and decreed accordingly.  
Issued on the 30th day of December A. D. 1861.

CHARLES BETTS  
Jan. 1, 1862. Clerk.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
NOXUBEE COUNTY.  
PROBATE COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1861.  
In the matter of the petition of Samuel Hopkins, heir of Willis A. Hopkins, for division of slaves among the heirs.  
To Jane J. Hicks, Mittie A. Hopkins, Willis Hopkins, and H. H. Dunn, co-administrators of Willis A. Hopkins, deceased, non-resident heirs.—  
YOU are hereby notified to be and appear before the Probate Court of Noxubee county, and State aforesaid, to be begun and held at the court-house in the town of Macon, on the third Monday in January, A. D. 1862, it being the first day of said January term, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why commissions should not be appointed to divide the slaves of Willis A. Hopkins, deceased, for division amongst the heirs.  
Issued December 16, 1861.

CHARLES BETTS  
Dec. 18, '61. Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned at the December term A. D. 1861, of the Honorable Probate Court of Noxubee county, Mississippi, on the estate of John Dew, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make immediate payment and all persons having claims against the same are required to present them duly proved and registered within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.  
Issued on the 16th day of December, 1861.

ELIZABETH DEW,  
D. B. DEW,  
Administrators.  
Dec. 18, 1861. 6w\*

State of Mississippi,  
Noxubee County.  
PROBATE COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1861.  
In the matter of the petition of W. M. Cannon, administrator de bonis non of the estate of E. L. Andrews, deceased, for sale of land to pay debts:  
To the non-resident heirs of E. L. Andrews, deceased, to wit: Joseph G. Andrews, Solomon Andrews, Hyam W. Andrews, Isabella Andrews:  
YOU are hereby notified to be and appear before the Probate court of Noxubee county, and State aforesaid, to be begun and held in the town of Macon, on the third Monday in January, A. D. 1862, it being the first day of said January term 1862, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the following lands, lying in Lowndes county, in this State, to wit: W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of the W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of sec. 32, T. 18, R. 18 E.; lot 7, sec. 8, T. 19, R. 17, E. E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> sec. 31, T. 17, R. 19; W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of sec. 23, T. 18, R. 19; the E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> sec. 31, T. 17, R. 19; the W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> sec. 32, T. 17, R. 19; the W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> sec. 22, T. 18, R. 17; also, the following lands lying in Outibbaha county, in this State, to wit: E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> sec. 27, T. 20, R. 14; also, the following lands lying in Noxubee county, in this State, to wit: lots 10 and 15, in sec. 4, T. 16, R. 16, E., should not be sold to pay debts as prayed for.  
Issued on the 10th day of December, 1861.

CHARLES BETTS,  
Dec. 10, 1861. Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.  
LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned at the November term, A. D. 1861, of the Honorable Probate Court of Winston county, Mississippi, on the last will and testament of Robert Willis, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same are required to present them duly proved and registered within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.  
MARY F. WILLIS,  
Executrix.  
Dec. 4 1861. 5w P. 27.50

## Secretary Cameron's Original Report.

The following are the closing paragraphs of the report of the United States Secretary of War, and is all that directly relates to the slaves in the first report:

The principal wealth and power of the rebel States is a peculiar species of property, consisting of the service or labor of African slaves, or the descendants of Africa. This property has been variously estimated at the value of from \$700,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

Why should this property be exempt from the hazards and consequences of a rebellion?

It was the boast of the leader of the rebellion, while he yet had a seat in the Senate of the United States, that the Southern States would be comparatively safe and free from the burdens of war, if it should be brought on by the contumplacious rebellion, and that boast was accompanied by the savage threat that "Northern towns and cities would become the victims of rapine and military spoil," and that "Northern men should steal." No one doubts the disposition of the rebels to carry that threat into execution. The wealth of the Northern towns and cities, the produce of Northern farms, Northern workshops and manufactories, would certainly be seized, destroyed, or appropriated as military spoil. No property in the North would be spared from the hands of the rebels, and their rapine would be defended under the laws of war. While the loyal States thus have all their property and possessions at stake, are the insurgent rebels to carry on warfare against the Government in peace and security to their own property?

Reason and justice and self preservation forbid that such should be the policy of the Government, but demand, on the contrary, that, being forced by traitors and rebels to the extremity of war, all the rights and powers of war should be exercised to bring it to a speedy end.

Those who make war against the Government justly forfeit all rights of property, privilege, or security, derived from the Constitution and laws, against which they are in armed rebellion; and as the labor and service of their slaves constitute the chief property of rebels, such property should share the common fate of war to which they have devoted the property of loyal citizens.

While it is plain that the slave property of the South is justly subjected to all the consequences of this rebellious war, and that the Government would be untrue to its trust in not employing all the rights and powers of war to bring it to a speedy close, the details of the plan for doing so, like all other military measures, must, in a great degree, be left to be determined by particular exigencies. The disposition of other property belonging to the rebels that becomes subject to our arms is governed by the circumstances of the case. The Government has no power to hold slaves, none to restrain a slave of his liberty, or to extend his service. It has a right, however, to use the voluntary service of slaves liberated by the war from their rebel masters, like any other property of the rebels, in whatever mode may be most efficient for the defence of the Government, the prosecution of the war, and the suppression of the rebellion. It is as clearly a right of the Government to slaves, when it may become necessary, as it is to use gunpowder taken from the enemy. Whether it is expedient to do so is purely a military question. The right is unquestionable by the laws of war. Expediency must be determined by circumstances, keeping in view the great object of overcoming the rebels, re-establishing the laws, and restoring peace to the nation.

It is vain and idle for the Government to carry on this war, or hope to maintain its existence against rebellion, without employing all the rights and powers of war. As has been said, the right to deprive the rebels of their property in slaves and slave labor, is as clear and absolute as the right to take forage from the field, or cotton from the

warehouse, or powder and arms from the magazine. To leave the enemy in possession of such property as forage and cotton and military stores, and the means of constantly reproducing them, would be madness. It is, therefore, equal madness to leave them in peaceful and secure possession of slave property, more valuable and efficient to them for war, than forage, cotton, and military stores. Such policy would be national suicide. What to do with the species of property, is a question that time and circumstances will solve, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that they cannot be held by the Government as slaves. It would be useless to keep them as prisoners of war; and self preservation, the highest law of a government, or of individual, demand that they should be disposed of or employed in the most effective manner that will tend most speedily to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the Government. If it shall be found that the men who have been held by the rebels as slaves are capable of bearing arms and performing efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty, of the Government to arm and equip them, and employ their services against the rebels, under proper military regulation, discipline, and command.

But in whatever manner they may be used by the Government, it is to plain that, once liberated by the rebels, as not of their master, they should not again be restored to bondage. By the master's treason and rebellion he forfeits all right to the labor and service of the slave, and the slave of the rebellious master, by his service to the government, becomes justly entitled to freedom and protection.

The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels, after the close of the war, can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholder every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

In the amended report, all the above, and some little preceding it, was stricken out, and the following substituted in its stead:

"It is already a grave question, what shall be done with the slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort district, in South Carolina? The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed against us, or used in introducing supplies to maintain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us; withheld from the enemy it lessens the military resources, and withholding them as no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and, being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will, unquestionably, secure to the loyal slaveholders every right they are entitled under the Constitution of the country."

GIVING THE YANKEES THE MEASLES.—The rebels in Missouri, it seems, are up to all sorts of devilment. A Yankee paper thus tells of some of their recent doings in that State:

Gen. Curtis received instructions to day of an authentic character, that the introduction of measles into our camps at Rolla and other posts, was through rebel soldiers, who have acknowledged that they were sent into our lines by the rebel leaders for the purpose of spreading the malady, and is prevailing to a fearful extent with fatal consequences in the majority of cases. One third of Generals Ashboth and Seigel's division are now prostrated by the disease.

## AN ORIGINAL ZOUAVE LETTER.

The following is worthy the pen of the original Dosticks, and is a pretty good "take off" on telegraphic reports of war news, both North and South:

I've just returned from witnessing one of the most mournful sights that ever made a man feel as though he had been peeling onions all the week, and grating horse-radish on Sunday. It was the dying scene of one of the Pet Lame down at Alexandria, and as one of the Five's Chaps remarked, it was enough to make the eyes of a darning needle weep. Jim was the name of the sufferer—if he ever had any other it had slipped his memory—through his affectionate relative some times called him "Shorty." He was out on picket guard, when Southern Confedacy attempted to pass him. He challenged the intruder, and called to his comrades for help, but before the latter arrived the Southern Confederacy drew a mask battery from his pocket, and fired six heavy bolts through the head of the unfortunate Zouave, nearly fracturing his skull, and breaking several panes of glass. The cowardly miscreant then fled to an adjoining fence, closely pursued by Sherman's Artillery.

Upon discovering that he was wounded, Mr. Shorty examined the cap on his musket, and stood carefully against a tree, buttoned up his jacket to the neck, and asked his comrade for a chew of tobacco. Too full of emotion to speak, the gentlemanly comrade handed a plug of tobacco to the dying man, who cut off about half an ounce from it, placed it thoughtfully in his mouth, and then snuffed his handkerchief carefully in the hole in his forehead made by the shot.

"Is any of my brains hanging out?" he asked of his comrade.

"No, Shorty," answered the other, bursting into tears, "you never had any to hang out." After this response the dying man paused for a moment to spit in the eyes of a dog that was sniffing around his knees, and proceeded in the direction of the hospital. As he passed the officer's tent, he noticed that the top of his head was completely gone, and one of his eyes was half-way down the back of his neck. Upon entering the hospital he took up a pipe and commenced to smoke it, at the same time giving a history of his life and career. After finishing the pipe and history, he asked us to wrap him up in the American flag, and died.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have heard that no such occurrence took place at Alexandria. The alarm was occasioned by the falling of a bundle of hay in the officer's quarters—the noise having been mistaken for the discharge of Artillery. I have since learned that no accident has occurred, and that Shorty did not come with the Regiment, but remained in New York.

Counterfeiter Arrested.—The counterfeit money that has been brought to Memphis from time to time, was of Northern manufacture, and it seems to have struck the Northern genius we are about to speak of that it would be a good speculation to make the article on the spot. A few weeks ago circumstances led officers Klink, Dyer and Causey to suspect there was some thing wrong about a man named W. R. Markham, who came here from Vicksburg, but was originally from Massachusetts. Klink watched him attentively, and at length found that he was making overtures to a German employee at the jewelry store of A. J. Warren & Co. The workman communicated to the police what was the nature of the man's business with him, and at their desire he constructed for Markham the apparatus he required. Yesterday Markham was arrested, and a receipt for rent he had about him showed that he had a room over Holt's & sons, undertakers, on Main street. On searching this room the man's tools and apparatus were found. Other articles were also discovered at his residence—for he had a wife and child—on Market street, between Third and Fourth. The principal articles seized are a galvanic battery and two dies of each of the two faces of a \$20 gold piece. These

pieces that are raised on the coin were sun in, the execution was as true and accurate as in the original. It was intended by means of the apparatus and dies to produce a thin shell of gold on each face of the coin. Within this was to be inclosed a piece of metal of the weight and ring of gold. When the whole was finished, it would have stood all the usual tests. In making this arrest, the officers have saved many persons from being victimized by severe losses. Besides this apparatus were many tools, steel dies for two and a half dollar pieces, an outsider used for opening doors when locked an instrument for cutting cards in a certain manner for cheating at play, and sheets of metal used in counterfeiting. Markham was committed by Recorder Moore for trial. He was a lawyer by profession, but is an excellent practical mechanic. He informed the workman, whom he thought he had made his accomplice, that he knew a man who would give ten negroes for good counterfeit gold coins.

Memphis Appeal.

## SWEARING A RATTLESNAKE.

A friend of ours, just from Missouri, who was relating some of the incidents of camp life there among the volunteers, told the following, which we consider worth mention:

A squad of soldiers who were detailed on some scouting duty, when returning to camp came across a large rattlesnake lying in the middle of the road. They immediately surrounded it, and were about to kill it with their bayonets, when one of the party proposed that they should drive it into camp and have some sport with it.

Another of the soldiers, who was slightly overcome, in consequence of frequent drinks from his canteen, which contained something a shade stronger than water, seemed suddenly to be inspired with an idea in regard to the disposal of the reptile.

"I'll tell you, boys, what we ought to do with him."

"Well, what is it?" they all replied, knowing that said individual was sometimes glibly, when in his cups, of original ideas.

"Why," replied he, "awar him in, and let him go!"—Memphis Appeal.

## TAILORING.

J. R. WHITLOW respectfully announces to the citizens of Macon and surrounding country that he has taken a room up stairs in the Harrison buildings, and is prepared to do all kinds of tailoring, cutting, &c. He warrants his work, and solicits the patronage of the public. A physical infirmity renders him incapable of serving in the army, as a certificate from an army physician will show.

Dec. 18, 1861.

## REMOVAL.

THE firm of Davison, Cavanagh & Co. having been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 5th inst., the subscriber respectfully informs his friends, those of the late Firm, and the Public generally, that (having received from his late partner a sum in consideration of retaining the late business stand) he has removed, with one half the late stock of Davison, Cavanagh & Co., to the Stores on the SW. corner of Conti and Water streets, nearly opposite the old stand, where with large additions in Corn, Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, &c., he solicits a continuance of their favors.

Persons indebted to the late Firm of Davison, Cavanagh & Co., will please call on either of the late partners and settle same at their earliest convenience.

J. CAVANAGH,  
SW cor. Conti and Water sts.  
Late of Davison, Cavanagh & Co.  
Mobile, July 3, 1861.

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned at the April term, A. D. 1861, of the Honorable Probate Court of Winston county, Mississippi, on the estate of Elijah Anderson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward & make immediate payment and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly proved and registered, within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

H. W. ANDERSON,  
T. ANDERSON,  
Administrators.

Saddlery and Hardware,  
MACON, MISS.

McClelland,  
and Medicines,  
Paints, Oils, Window  
Glass, Putty,  
and Surgical Instruments,  
and Garden Seeds, &c.,  
7 Main st. opp. Worham House  
Memphis, Tenn.  
1861.

## RUSSET SHOES.

Those wanting Russet shoes will please send in their orders to Messrs. Doby at Enterprise, as early as possible. If they delay too long we may not be able to supply them, for we are receiving orders almost daily—those sent in first will be served first. We cannot attend upon this fall with shoes, so send your orders, and we will do our best to fill them.

MOYER & DOBY.

Aug. 23, 61.

## LOST.

A COLT'S REPEATER, (five shooter.) It was dropped either in Macon or on the Columbus road, on Friday the 20th of September. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery. The finder will please leave it at the Beacon office.

Dec. 11, 1861.